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BRIERLEY HILL
URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL



REPORT

on the Works of the

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT



for 1960

J. H. DONNELLY,
Medical Officer of Health

C. H. CRAWFORD
Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent

BRIERLEY HILL URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL



With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health

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BRIERLEY HILL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. J. PARGETER

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. B. CHILCOTT

Councillors:

F. J. BRADLEY, J.P.
(Chairman of the Council)

A. BASH

MRS. A. HOLLIS

S. J. HUSSELBEE.

T. LOWTHER

J. MORGAN.

S. MILLWARD

T. WELLS.

BRIERLEY HILL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

J. H. DONNELLY, T.D., L.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.R.C.P. (Ed.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.), D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

* ‡ C. H. CRAWFORD, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

* ‡ K. WILLIAMS, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

* ‡ H. P. GRAYSHON, M.A.P.H.I.

* ‡ D. A. FOGG, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H. (Resigned 19/10/60)

* ‡ B. H. HALES, M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned 20/5/60)

* R. FORREST (Resigned 31/1/60)

* A. HINGLEY, M.A.P.H.I. (Appointed 15/2/60)

* G. L. HORNE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. (Appointed 1/10/60)

* D. B. SUTHERLAND, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. (Appointed 19/12/60)

Student Public Health Inspector:

S. CAMPBELL

Veterinary Surgeons:

D. J. ANTHONY, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., F.R.S.H.

D. HOWIE, M.R.C.V., D.V.S.M., F.R.S.H.

Analyst:

A. HOULBROOKE, M.SC., F.R.I.C., County Buildings, Stafford.

Deputy Analyst:

G. B. THACKRAY, D.SC., F.R.I.C., County Buildings, Stafford

Clerical Staff:

F. L. BILLS (Chief Clerk)

MRS. M. G. ANDERSON, MISS M. L. DANIELS,

MRS. J. LAWLEY, MRS. J. WRIGHT

* Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

‡ Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.

Medical Analysis:

Tuberculous Conditions:

12 cases were referred to the Chest Clinic as possibly Active Tuberculosis.

9 cases were referred to the Chest Clinic as inactive Tuberculosis.

20 cases of inactive Tuberculosis were discovered not requiring further action (9 of these were already known cases).

Significant Non-Tuberculous Conditions:

72 persons were referred to the Chest Clinic as non-tuberculous abnormalities.

48 cases received other action as non-tuberculous abnormalities.

It is a common fallacy that mass radiography examination is only for the purpose of recognising Tuberculosis, but many more abnormal conditions of the chest are discovered and suitably dealt with. For this reason, the public in general should take advantage of this service.

Again, Table IX emphasizes the number of male deaths from lung cancer as compared with the female deaths from the same cause.

To members of the Council, Mr. Crawford, Officers, and the staff of the Department, I wish to express appreciation for their willing co-operation.

J. H. DONNELLY,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A

Statistics

Registrar-General's estimate of population (mid 1960)	..	..	54,560
Area (in acres)	..	..	5,851
Rateable Value	..	..	£632,856
Sum represented by Penny Rate 1960-61	..	..	£2,558

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Live Births: Legitimate	..	..	..	..	895	468	427
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	22	12	10
					<hr/> 917	<hr/> 480	<hr/> 437
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	..				16.81		
Area Comparability Factor	..	..			0.94		
Standardized Birth Rate	..	..			15.80		
					<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Still Births: Legitimate	..	..	..	..	21	9	12
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	1	—	1
					<hr/> 22	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 13
Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still Births)					23.43		
Rate per 1,000 population (Still Births)					0.40		
					<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Deaths	..	..	..	..	496	262	234
Death rate per 1,000 population	..				9.09		
Area Comparability Factor	..	..			1.30		
Standardized Death Rate	..	..			11.81		
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:							
All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	..	..	..	..	15	..	16.36
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Births	..				14	..	15.64
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Births	..				1	..	45.45
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	..			Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	..			Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years)	..	..	..	..			1
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..			94
Deaths from Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..			5

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS

Births

The Standardized Birth Rate of 15.80 compares with 15.00 for last year. The rate for England and Wales is 17.1.

Deaths

The Standardized Death Rate of 11.81 is lower than that of 12.94 for 1959. The death rate per 1,000 home population in England and Wales is 11.5.

The most frequent causes again continue to be Heart Disease, Intracranial Vascular Lesions, Cancer and Bronchitis. These categories account for 371 deaths.

Natural Increase of Population

The number of Births exceeded the number of Deaths by 421.

Infantile Mortality

The Infantile Mortality Rate of 16.36 per 1,000 live births compares with 21.7 for England and Wales.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Live Births</i>	<i>Congenital Conditions</i>	<i>Non- Congenital Conditions</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 Live Births</i>
1950	769	7	12	19	24.71
1951	749	9	11	20	26.70
1952	762	15	9	24	31.51
1953	773	9	8	17	21.99
1954	744	10	8	18	24.19
1955	666	11	6	17	25.53
1956	710	10	5	15	21.13
1957	834	4	9	13	15.59
1958	881	7	16	23	26.10
1959	833	4	13	17	20.41
1960	917	5	10	15	16.36

It will be seen that there is still an improvement in the Infantile Mortality Rate.

Maternal Mortality

No maternal deaths were recorded during the year.

TABLE I
INFANTILE MORTALITY—TOTAL DEATHS 15

Age	Congenital		Pre-maturity		Atelectasis		Broncho-Pneumonia		Gastro-Enteritis		Asphyxia		Total under 1-year		Total under 4-weeks	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1 week ..	—	1	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	5
1-2 weeks ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-3 weeks ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3-4 weeks ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 months ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
2-3 months ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
3-4 months ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
4-5 months ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
5-6 months ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
6-7 months ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7-8 months ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8-9 months ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9-10 months ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-11 months ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11-12 months ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	2	3	1	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	7	8	2	5

TABLE II
CAUSES OF DEATH
REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN

Disease	1960		Total
	Male	Female	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	3	2	5
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	6	9	15
Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	21	1	22
Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	—	9	9
Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	—	3	3
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	22	21	43
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	1	2
Diabetes	4	3	7
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	36	38	74
Coronary Disease—Angina	36	38	74
Hypertension with Heart Disease	5	10	15
Other Heart Disease	35	31	66
Other Circulatory Disease	6	7	13
Influenza	4	—	4
Pneumonia	11	7	18
Bronchitis	30	5	35
Other diseases of Respiratory System	1	3	4
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	5	1	6
Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea	4	1	5
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	2	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	—	3
Pregnancy—Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	2	3	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	17	27	44
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	—	2
All other accidents	5	9	14
Suicide	2	3	5
Homicide and operations of War	—	—	—
All causes	262	234	496

TABLE III
NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1960

Disease	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and over	Age un-known	Total	Rate per 1,000 pop. 1960	Rate per 1,000 pop. 1959
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	1	4	2	1	—	—	—	8	0.15	0.99
Whooping Cough	2	2	3	1	1	6	—	1	—	—	16	0.29	1.09
Measles	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	0.11	13.12
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.02	0.02
Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	6	0.11	0.34
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	0.04	0.02
Dysentery	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	0.06	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	—	4	—	11	0.20	0.02
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	0.02	0.13
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.04	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1960

Diphtheria

The Table produced is extremely interesting as indicating the trend of public interest in relation to immunisation against this disease.

TABLE IV

<i>Population</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>NOTIFICATIONS</i>			<i>No. of Deaths</i>
		<i>Received</i>	<i>Confirmed</i>	<i>Not Confirmed</i>	
44,500	1944	62	48	14	4
44,410	1945	106	86	20	4
46,190	1946	34	33	1	2
47,060	1947	30	22	8	2
48,250	1948	21	17	4	1
48,490	1949	4	2	2	—
48,900	1950	5	2	3	—
48,690	1951	2	1	1	—
48,730	1952	3	1	2	—
48,970	1953	4	2	2	1
49,350	1954	—	—	—	—
49,740	1955	1	—	1	—
50,280	1956	—	—	—	—
51,180	1957	—	—	—	—
52,060	1958	—	—	—	—
53,280	1959	1	1	—	—
54,560	1960	—	—	—	—

Immunisation

Immunisation has been carried out by Doctors in the area, and routine immunisation, or re-immunisation of entrants has been carried out in the Schools, while younger children have been dealt with at Infant Welfare Centres of the County Council.

Smallpox:

There is still a slight increase in the number of parents taking advantage of smallpox vaccination for their children.

TABLE V

<i>Year</i>	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Vaccinations</i>	<i>% of Live Births</i>
1954	744	117	15.72
1955	666	109	16.36
1956	710	165	23.24
1957	834	225	26.98
1958	881	345	39.16
1959	833	325	39.02
1960	917	418	45.58

TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications

49 notifications were received as compared with 47 for the previous year.

Deaths

There were 5 deaths as compared with 6 deaths in 1959.

TABLE VI

	MALES		FEMALES		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
Number of Tuberculosis cases on Register at the 1st January, 1960	277	44	236	53	610
New Notifications	21	—	15	2	38
Number restored to Register having been previously removed	1	—	—	—	1
Inward Transfers	4	—	5	—	9
Cases brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification	1	—	—	—	1
Number removed from Register 1960	20	—	17	1	38
Number on Register at 31st December, 1960	284	44	239	54	621

It will be noted from the above table that the number on the Tuberculosis Register, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1960, has increased by 11: this does not indicate the spread of infection as the bulk are inward transfers from other areas, and the population has increased by 1,280 since 1959.

AGE AND SEX OF NEW CASES, DEATHS, AND RECOVERIES FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1960

TABLE VII

Years	New Cases				Cases removed from Register due to death				Cases removed from Register due to recovery			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary
0—1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—5	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—15	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
—25	3	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—
—35	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
—45	3	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	4	—
—55	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
—65	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Over 65	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total	27	—	20	2	3	—	2	—	10	—	15	1

TABLE VIII
TUBERCULOSIS
Notifications for the following Years:

Year	Population	Males		Females		Total
		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
1936	45,490	34	14	18	9	75
1937	45,880	34	9	26	11	80
1938	46,360	23	8	18	4	53
1939	46,360	26	3	21	3	53
1940	44,340	29	6	19	5	59
1941	45,000	33	5	20	4	62
1942	45,000	28	3	19	3	53
1943	45,000	29	3	18	5	55
1944	44,500	24	5	31	1	61
1945	44,410	31	4	21	5	61
1946	46,190	26	4	37	7	74
1947	47,060	26	4	30	6	66
1948	48,250	21	3	25	3	52
1949	48,490	34	1	25	3	63
1950	48,900	30	2	21	2	55
1951	48,690	39	—	26	5	70
1952	48,730	26	2	22	7	57
1953	48,970	43	2	33	3	81
1954	49,350	28	3	32	2	65
1955	49,740	41	1	15	—	57
1956	50,280	29	—	19	—	48
1957	51,180	15	—	16	3	34
1958	52,060	19	2	19	1	41
1959	53,280	27	1	16	3	47
1960	54,560	27	—	20	2	49

TABLE VIIIA
Deaths from Tuberculosis for each of the following years:

Year	Population	Males		Females		Total
		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
1936	45,490	16	5	9	5	35
1937	45,880	22	2	3	4	31
1938	46,360	27	2	5	1	35
1939	46,360	—	—	—	—	31
1940	44,340	—	—	—	—	34
1941	45,000	—	—	—	—	32
1942	45,000	—	—	—	—	37
1943	45,000	—	—	—	—	39
1944	44,500	19	1	9	3	32
1945	44,410	13	1	17	2	33
1946	46,190	17	2	16	1	36
1947	47,060	9	2	17	1	29
1948	48,250	12	—	15	1	28
1949	48,490	17	5	16	3	41
1950	48,900	9	1	8	3	21
1951	48,690	15	1	8	1	25
1952	48,730	10	1	9	—	20
1953	48,970	6	1	4	2	13
1954	49,350	6	1	1	2	10
1955	49,740	3	—	5	—	8
1956	50,280	2	1	2	—	5
1957	51,180	4	—	2	—	6
1958	52,060	2	1	—	—	3
1959	53,280	5	—	1	—	6
1960	54,560	3	—	2	—	5

TABLE IX
Total Deaths from Malignant Disease (Cancer)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Per cent of total Deaths</i>
1936	45,490	30	24	54	11.38
1937	45,880	29	31	60	11.67
1938	46,360	32	39	71	14.64
1939	46,360	26	28	54	10.65
1940	44,340	35	30	65	10.36
1941	45,000	45	28	73	13.51
1942	45,000	44	25	69	14.28
1943	45,000	29	30	59	11.24
1944	44,500	41	43	84	17.00
1945	44,410	30	38	68	12.64
1946	46,190	30	32	62	12.58
1947	47,060	31	47	78	15.00
1948	48,250	41	38	79	16.99
1949	48,490	41	37	78	13.85
1950	48,900	59	30	89	15.61
1951	48,690	46	33	79	13.62
1952	48,730	41	34	75	14.76
1953	48,970	39	28	67	14.63
1954	49,350	54	30	84	17.61
1955	49,740	50	35	85	16.25
1956	50,280	52	37	89	18.65
1957	51,180	43	46	89	18.31
1958	52,060	47	51	98	17.75
1959	53,280	52	41	93	17.00
1960	54,560	50	44	94	18.95

Deaths from Cancer of the Lungs and Bronchus
(Extracted from Table IX)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1950	48,900	10	—	10
1951	48,690	9	—	9
1952	48,730	16	1	17
1953	48,970	12	1	13
1954	49,350	15	1	16
1955	49,740	16	—	16
1956	50,280	16	—	16
1957	51,180	21	2	23
1958	52,060	12	—	12
1959	53,280	24	—	24
1960	54,560	21	1	22

TABLE X

Deaths from Tuberculosis, Cancer and Heart and Circulatory Diseases for each of the following years:

Year	Population	Tuberculosis				Cancer				Total Tuberculosis and Cancer	Per Cent of Total Deaths from Tuberculosis and Cancer	Heart and Circulatory Diseases				Per Cent of Total Deaths
		Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 Pop.			Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	
1936	45,490	21	14	35	0.77	30	24	54	1.18	89	18.43	71	68	139	3.06	28.78
1937	45,880	24	7	31	0.68	29	31	60	1.31	91	17.70	70	69	139	3.03	27.04
1938	46,360	29	6	35	0.75	32	39	71	1.53	106	21.86	66	71	137	2.96	28.25
1939	46,360	—	—	31	0.66	26	28	54	1.16	85	16.77	95	91	186	4.01	36.68
1940	44,340	—	—	34	0.77	35	30	65	1.46	99	18.64	75	81	156	3.52	29.37
1941	45,000	—	—	32	0.71	45	28	73	1.63	105	19.52	87	82	169	3.75	31.41
1942	45,000	—	—	37	0.82	44	25	69	1.53	106	21.95	72	75	147	3.27	30.43
1943	45,000	—	—	39	0.87	29	30	59	1.32	98	18.67	88	73	161	3.58	30.66
1944	44,500	20	12	32	0.72	41	43	84	1.88	116	23.48	83	67	150	3.37	30.36
1945	44,410	14	19	33	0.74	30	38	68	1.52	101	18.77	78	97	175	3.94	32.53
1946	46,190	19	17	36	0.78	30	32	62	1.34	98	19.88	75	81	156	3.38	31.64
1947	47,060	11	18	29	0.62	31	47	78	1.66	107	20.58	87	88	175	3.72	33.65
1948	48,250	12	16	28	0.58	41	38	79	1.64	107	23.01	70	75	145	3.01	31.18
1949	48,490	22	11	41	0.85	41	37	78	1.55	119	21.14	97	74	171	3.53	30.37
1950	48,900	10	11	21	0.43	59	30	89	1.82	110	19.30	116	98	214	4.38	37.54
1951	48,690	16	9	25	0.51	46	33	79	1.62	104	17.93	139	116	255	5.24	43.96
1952	48,730	11	9	20	0.41	41	34	75	1.53	95	18.70	110	94	204	4.18	40.16
1953	48,970	7	6	13	0.27	39	28	67	1.37	80	17.47	89	100	189	3.86	41.27
1954	49,350	7	3	10	0.20	54	30	84	1.70	94	19.71	102	99	201	4.07	42.14
1955	49,740	3	5	8	0.16	50	35	85	1.71	93	17.78	94	113	207	4.16	39.58
1956	50,280	3	2	5	0.10	52	37	89	1.77	94	19.71	102	104	206	4.1	43.19
1957	51,180	4	2	6	0.12	43	46	89	1.74	95	19.55	110	109	219	4.28	45.06
1958	52,060	3	—	3	0.06	47	51	98	1.88	101	18.30	121	130	251	4.82	45.47
1959	53,280	5	1	6	0.11	52	41	93	1.75	99	18.10	122	110	232	4.35	42.41
1960	54,560	3	2	5	0.09	50	44	94	1.72	99	19.96	118	124	242	4.44	48.79

Total Deaths from all Causes

1936	..	483	..	525	..	563	1955	..	523
1937	..	514	..	494	..	570	1956	..	477
1938	..	485	..	538	..	580	1957	..	486
1939	..	507	..	498	..	508	1958	..	552
1940	..	531	..	520	..	458	1959	..	547
1941	..	538	..	465	..	477	1960	..	496
1942	..	483	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The County Council through its Area Medical Officer is responsible for the administration of the following health services:

- Health Centres
- Care of Mothers and Young Children
- Midwifery
- Health Visiting
- Home Nursing
- Prevention of illness, care and after care
- Domestic Help
- Vaccination and Immunisation
- Ambulance Service
- Mental Health Service

Close liaison between this Department and the Area Health Office was maintained.

Hospitals

Administration of Hospitals and Specialist Services is the responsibility of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board.

The Hospitals serving the district are as follows:

- Wordsley Hospital, Brierley Hill
- Guest Hospital, Dudley.
- Corbett Hospital, Amblecote.

Other Hospitals within easy reach are those of Birmingham and Wolverhampton.

Cases of infectious diseases are referred to Isolation Hospitals, *e.g.*, Moxley Hospital, Wednesbury and Hayley Green Hospital, Halesowen.

Maternity and Nursing Homes

There are no Nursing Homes in the area. Maternity cases are admitted to Wordsley Hospital, and to the Rosemary Ednam Maternity Home at Dudley.

Tuberculosis

Sanatoria are provided at Kinver, Groundslow, Prestwood, and Himley. Cases of surgical tuberculosis are treated at Standon Hall and The Woodlands. Dispensaries are situated at Dudley and Wolverhampton.

Post Mortem Room

60 bodies were admitted to the Post Mortem Room during the year. The causes of death were as follows:

Natural causes	....	....	....	38
Asphyxia	....	....	....	1
Accident	....	....	....	1
Suicide	....	....	....	5
Misadventure	....	....	....	5
Cause unknown (out of area)	....	....	....	10

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory Service continues to deal with the pathological and bacteriological specimens sent from this area.

The chemical analysis of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act is undertaken by the County Analyst, who acts for the Urban District.

National Assistance Act

No action was required under Section 47 of this Act which provides for compulsory removal to hospital of those unable to look after themselves.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Water Supply

The District is served by two Companies. The Stourbridge and District Water Board supply 2,890 houses at Wordsley, while the rest of the area is served by the South Staffordshire Water Board. In both cases the supply comes from deep wells and bore-holes in the new red sandstone to depths varying from 200 feet to 500 feet. The water is examined regularly and has continued to be of a high standard of purity.

The following are typical analyses:

STOURBRIDGE AND DISTRICT WATER BOARD

Coli Aerogenes Content (presumptive coli) after
48-hours incubation at 37 deg. Cent. .. Nil per 100 M.L.

Analysis

pH Value 7.4

Parts per million

Total solid matter dried at 212 deg. F.	..	390.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	.. ..	Nil
Albuminoid	.. ..	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	.. ..	7.0
Chlorine present as Chloride	.. ..	36.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4-hours at 80 deg. F.	..	Nil
Appearance	.. ..	Clear and colourless
Metallic Contamination	.. ..	Nil
Total Hardness	.. ..	—
Permanent Hardness	.. ..	—
Temporary Hardness	.. ..	—

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE WATER BOARD

Coli Aerogenes Content (presumptive coli) after
48-hours incubation at 37 deg. Cent. .. Nil per 100 M.L.

Analysis

pH Value 7.1

Parts per million

Total solid matter dried at 212 deg. F.	..	440.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	.. ..	Nil
Albuminoid	.. ..	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	.. ..	9.0
Chlorine present as Chloride	.. ..	52.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4-hours at 80-degs. F...		Nil
Appearance	.. ..	Clear and colourless
Metallic Contamination	.. ..	Nil
Total Hardness	.. ..	—
Permanent Hardness	.. ..	—
Temporary Hardness	.. ..	—
Free Cholrine..	.. ..	0.05

Drainage and Sewage Disposal

The Surveyor states that during the year surface water sewers were completed at Lawnswood Road and Barnett Lane Wordsley and Bromley Lane Kingswinford.

No foul sewers were laid other than on new housing estates.

The Ministry have approved in principle the major reconstruction of the Sewage Disposal System and Pumping Stations and the preparation of contract drawings is in hand.

Public Cleansing

The Chief Public Health Inspector is also the Cleansing Superintendent and details of the work carried out will be found in his report.

SECTION D

HOUSING

The Architect and Housing Director has kindly supplied the following information:

During the year 186 houses have been completed.

The total of post-war dwellings completed is now as follows:

2,944 Permanent Traditional	} Total 3,417
6 Permanent Traditional Maisonettes	
248 Permanent New Traditional	
46 Permanent New Traditional Flats	
40 Permanent Aluminium Bungalows	
24 Temporary Aluminium Bungalows	
100 Temporary Asbestos Bungalows	
9 Shops	

602 houses were completed in 1960 and 504 were in course of construction at the end of the year—the breakdown of these figures is:

	1960	<i>Total</i>	1959	<i>Total</i>	<i>Inc. over 1959</i>
Council houses completed	180	—	229	—	—
Private houses completed	422	602	583	812	—
Council houses under construction	294	—	131	—	—
Private houses under construction	210	504	246	377	127
Total Post-War Council houses ..	3,417	—	3,237	—	—
Total Post-War Private houses ..	3,090	6,507	2,669	5,906	601

SECTION E

LIVE AND DEAD MEAT INSPECTION

Two Veterinary Officers are employed by the Council to inspect animals and carcases at a large factory in the area.

The Chief Veterinary Surgeon reports as follows:

During the year two cases of disease were dealt with under the Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders, for which the Veterinary Surgeons are both authorised under the Agriculture Act 1937 to act on behalf of the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Information on various animal disease problems were obtained during the year for University and other organisations in this country, Ireland, and the U.S.A. Certificates of export were sent to the following countries:

Bahamas	Cyprus
Bermuda	France
Gambia	Ghana
Gibraltar	Hong Kong
Iran	Kuwait
Malaya	Leeward Islands
Nigeria	Norway
South Africa	Singapore

Thanks to the eradication of tuberculosis in British dairy herds, the disease is now ceasing to be of such prime importance in the inspection of meat as the following tables show.

My continued thanks are due to Mr. Howie and all who have helped during the year.

TABLE XI

PIGS

Table of diseased meat found in 198,173 pigs inspected:

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Carcases</i>	<i>Heads</i>	<i>Lungs</i>	<i>Hearts</i>	<i>Livers</i>	<i>Stomachs</i>	<i>Spleens</i>	<i>Kidneys</i>	<i>Intestines</i>	<i>Other Parts</i>
Pneumonia and Pleurisy	28	28	30,757	28	28	28	28	56	28	35 Forequarters
Hydronephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,706	—	—
Peritonitis	47	47	47	47	8,015	4,500	3,686	94	7,294	4 Hindquarters
Pericarditis	—	—	—	7,898	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	6,051	—	—	—	—	—
Congestion	—	—	5,972	—	12	—	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	20	5,118	2,790	2,790	2,796	2,876	2,240	56	5,071	7 Forequarters
Fatty Infiltration	—	—	—	—	3,322	—	—	—	—	—
Strongylosis	—	—	2,151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Empyæma	4	4	164	164	4	4	4	8	4	220 Forequarters
Hydatid Cysts	—	—	63	1	291	—	68	—	—	—
Fascioliasis	—	—	—	—	218	—	—	—	—	—
Abscesses	3	170	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contamination	—	5	21	21	21	—	1	—	—	42 Forequarters 94 Hindquarters
Pyæmia	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	60	30	15 Forequarters
Fractures	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1 Hindquarter
Nephritis	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	42	11	2 Forequarters 23 Hindquarters
Bruising	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	1 Flank
Swine Erysipelas	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	38	19	2 Forequarters 13 Hindquarters

PIGS—(continued)

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Carcases</i>	<i>Heads</i>	<i>Lungs</i>	<i>Hearts</i>	<i>Livers</i>	<i>Stomachs</i>	<i>Spleens</i>	<i>Kidneys</i>	<i>Intestines</i>	<i>Other Parts</i>
Septicæmia	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	38	19	—
Arthritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 Forequarters 11 Hindquarters
Jaundice	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	16	8	—
Gangrene	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	—
Endocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	—
Ascariasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haemangioma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcinoma	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	—
Decomposition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine Fever	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	—
Paratyphoid	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Metritis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Sarcocysts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 Hindquarter
Emaciation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Lympho-sarcomata	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Died in lairage	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	78	39	—
Died in transit	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	286	143	—
Totals	388	5,659	42,250	11,238	21,052	7,693	6,313	12,510	12,685	331 Forequarters 147 Hindquarters 1 Flank

TABLE XI (continued)

SHEEP

Diseased meat found in 8,870 sheep inspected:

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Carcases</i>	<i>Heads</i>	<i>Lungs</i>	<i>Hearts</i>	<i>Livers</i>	<i>Stomachs</i>	<i>Spleens</i>	<i>Kidneys</i>	<i>Intestines</i>	<i>Other Parts</i>
Pneumonia and Pleurisy	—	—	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emphysema	—	1	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	5 Forequarters
Melanosis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muelleriasis	—	—	408	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fascioliasis	—	—	—	—	563	—	—	—	—	—
Hydatid Cysts	—	—	1	—	22	—	—	2	—	—
Fatty Infiltration	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis	1	1	1	1	17	1	1	2	1	—
Abscesses	—	6	4	4	8	—	—	—	—	4 Forequarters
Jaundice	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	1 Forequarter 3 Hindquarters
Bruising	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2 Forequarters
Contamination	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died in lairage	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Died in transit	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Total	5	12	634	11	621	6	5	12	5	12 Forequarters 3 Hindquarters

TABLE XI—*continued*

CATTLE

Diseased meat found in 2,125 Cattle inspected:

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Carcasses</i>	<i>Heads</i>	<i>Lungs</i>	<i>Hearts</i>	<i>Livers</i>	<i>Stomachs</i>	<i>Spleens</i>	<i>Kidneys</i>	<i>Intestines</i>	<i>Other Parts</i>
Fascioliasis	—	—	—	—	455	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	30	46	85	—	14	—
Abscesses	—	4	1	1	35	—	—	—	—	—
Hydatid Cysts	—	—	35	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia and Pleurisy	—	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bacterial Necrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haemangioma	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Actinobacillosis	—	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1 Tongue
Actinomycosis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
Contamination	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fibrositis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 Tongue
Cyst. Bovis	—	10	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1 Forequarter
Total	—	28	128	19	554	64	86	1	15	1 Forequarter 2 Tongues

TABLE XI (continued)

CALVES

Diseased meat found in 136 calves inspected:

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Carcasses</i>	<i>Heads</i>	<i>Lungs</i>	<i>Hearts</i>	<i>Livers</i>	<i>Stomachs</i>	<i>Spleens</i>	<i>Kidneys</i>	<i>Intestines</i>	<i>Other Parts</i>
Oedema	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Pneumonia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dead in transit	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	10	5	—
Total	6	6	7	6	6	6	6	12	6	—

Total number of Animals submitted for Veterinary Inspection:
209,304

TABLE XII

The relative importance of the diseases encountered in the various species of animals, is shown in the following tables of percentages to the total number killed:

PIGS		SHEEP	
Pleurisy and Pneumonia	15.0%	Fascioliasis	6.0%
Hydronephrosis	6.0%	Mueileriasis	4.0%
Peritonitis	4.0%	Pneumonia and Pleurisy	2.0%
Pericarditis	4.0%	Abscesses	0.2%
Cirrhosis of Liver	3.0%	Hydatid Cysts	0.2%
Congestion	3.0%	Peritonitis	0.2%
Tuberculosis	3.0%	Fatty Infiltration of Liver	0.05%
Fatty Infiltration of Liver	2.0%	Empyema	0.05%
Strongylos Infection of		Bruising	0.04%
Lungs	1.0%	Jaundice	0.02%
Empyema	1.0%	Contamination	0.02%
Hydatid Cysts	0.1%	Melanosis	0.01%
Fascioliasis	0.1%	Gastritis	0.01%
Abscesses	0.1%	Dead in Lairage	0.01%
Contamination	0.02%	Dead in Transit	0.01%
Pyæmia	0.01%		
Bone Fractures	0.01%	CATTLE	
Nephritis	0.01%	Fascioliasis	21.0%
Bruising	0.01%	Peritonitis	4.0%
Swine Erysipelas	0.01%	Pleurisy and Pneumonia ..	4.0%
Septicæmia	0.01%	Hydatid Cysts	2.0%
Arthritis	0.01%	Abscesses	2.0%
Jaundice	0.004%	Gastritis	0.7%
Gangrene	0.002%	Actinobacillosis	0.4%
Endocarditis	0.002%	Cysticercus Bovis	0.4%
Hepatitis	0.002%	Pericarditis	0.3%
Enteritis	0.002%	Bacterial Necrosis	0.2%
Ascarides Suis	0.001%	Haemangiomata	0.04%
Haemangiomata	0.001%	Actinomycosis	0.04%
Carcinoma	0.001%	Fibrosis	0.04%
Decomposition	0.001%	Contamination	0.04%
Swine Fever	0.001%	Nephritis	0.04%
Paratyphoid	0.0005%	Tuberculosis	0.04%
Metritis	0.0005%		
Sarcocysts	0.0005%	CALVES	
Emaciation	0.0005%	Oedema	0.7%
Lympho-Sarcomata	0.0005%	Pleurisy and Pneumonia	0.7%
Died in Lairage	0.02%	Dead in Transit	3.5%
Died in Transit	0.07%		

TABLE XIII

Results of post-mortem examinations on animals arriving dead or dying in lairages:—

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pneumonia and Pleurisy	—	3	—	89	92
Syncope	—	—	—	72	72
Toxaemia	—	—	2	5	7
Internal haemorrhage	—	—	—	6	6
Peritonitis, acute	—	—	—	2	2
Enteritis	—	2	—	1	3
Swine erysipelas, acute	—	—	—	2	2
Pericarditis, acute	—	—	—	1	1
Bone fractures, multiple	—	—	—	1	1
Bruising, extensive	—	—	—	1	1
Metritis, acute	—	—	—	1	1
Septicaemia	—	—	—	1	1
Totals ..	—	5	2	182	189

TABLE XIV

Weight of diseased meat:

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Ozs.</i>
Imported	—	4	1	4	—
Home killed: Beef	6	—	2	23	8
Veal	—	—	2	3	4
Mutton	—	17	2	8	—
Pork	139	19	2	20	—
Total ..	147	2	3	2	12
Meat from other areas	25	4	2	1	—
Grand Total ..	172	7	1	3	12

Special examinations, particularly for Virus Pneumonia infection in pigs: 1,595 cases.

Poultry diseases: 4 cases.

Microscopic examinations:

Trichinosis pork samples examined	..	..	12,636
Pork—blood samples	..	..	231
Mutton	..	..	6
Veal..	..	..	3
Beef..	..	..	11
Ox kidneys, imported	..	..	3
Poultry	..	..	6
Faeces, (coccidiosis)	..	..	1

During the year pig embryos were sent periodically to the Anatomy Department of a London Hospital, for use in pre-clinical teaching, and *Ascaris suis* to the Zoology Department of one of the Universities in the Provinces.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

I have pleasure in submitting my fourth report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors. The year 1960 has been one of general progress in Housing, Clean Air and Clean Food work and in the Refuse Collection and Cleansing Services.

Housing continues to be an important section of the work. Reports on a further 205 unfit houses were considered by the Public Health Committee in order to complete the 5-year Slum Clearance Programme and a survey was commenced to form the basis for a further programme of clearance. There is little doubt but that when this has been completed more houses will have deteriorated and have to be included for clearance. To reduce this problem to a minimum reconditioning and improvement to the "bathroom" standard must somehow be encouraged. This is the Housing Challenge for the 1960's.

A further Smoke Control Order was made, but the resignation of the Inspector dealing with this work prevented more progress. Continuity of Staff seems to be necessary particularly if the control of 1,000 houses per year is to be achieved.

The Slaughterhouse Report approved by the Ministry provides for the modernisation of seven private slaughterhouses before January, 1962. If all the work is carried out there will be eight licensed slaughterhouses operating in the district requiring supervision and the Meat Inspectors services.

I wish to record my thanks to the Clerical and Inspectorial Staff, and in particular to Mr. K. Williams who has stepped into the breach on so many occasions.

The Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee again gave me full support throughout the year. I also acknowledge the co-operation and assistance of the Medical Officer of Health and all Chief Officers.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Complaints

503 complaints were received as compared with 421 in 1959. 265 of these concerned drain stoppages, which were promptly dealt with by a workman from this Department. No charge is made for this service.

Drain stoppages	265
General defects to houses	125
Industrial nuisances, noise, etc.	9
Accumulations	18
Offensive odours	40
Overcrowding	4
Insect infestation	10
Smoke nuisances	12
Miscellaneous	20

Action Taken—

Informal Notices	232
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Statutory Notices

Section 24	1
Section 39	3
Section 45	3
Section 93	37

Clean Air Act, 1956

Smoke Control Order No. 11 made this year brings the total number of houses under control to 2,685 and the acreage to 506 or approximately one tenth of the Urban District. By the time the adaptations and formalities of these Orders are completed, much experience will have been gained and if the procedure is simplified it may be possible to quicken the pace and so enable the district to be smokeless within the fifteen years contemplated by the Beaver Committee. All new houses are built with cooking and heating appliances capable of burning smokeless fuel and are potentially smokeless zones as soon as planned. Development is, however, so rapid that houses are frequently occupied before an Order can become operative.

Occupiers of new houses are generally prepared to experiment with new fuels and appliances and thus are more amenable to Smoke Control. They are likely to be very critical of old established industry in their neighbourhood and

this will undoubtedly spur on the enforcement of those sections of the Act concerning industrial smoke. In my view this is a very good thing and an added reason for continuing to make Smoke Control Orders. Air pollution must be fought on the two fronts of dwelling houses and factories. Unless parallel progress is made, the object of the Act in making provision for abating the pollution of the air will not be attained.

Routine observations and visits to factories have continued and representations have been made to the Local Inspector under the Alkali Acts regarding certain registered processes about which local householders complained.

All plans continued to be examined and new chimney heights checked. Prior approval was given to two new furnaces.

The results of the measurements of pollution by the three volumetric apparatus and the six lead peroxide candles are set out below:

TABLE I
CONCENTRATION OF SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE
BY VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS

Smoke expressed as parts per 100 cubic metres.

Sulphur Dioxide expressed as parts per 100 million parts of air.

1960	SMOKE						SULPHUR DIOXIDE			
	Monthly Average Value			Highest Daily Average			Monthly Average		Highest Daily Average	
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	A	B
January ..	15	20	—	52	47	—	5.8	8.5	14.2	38.8
February ..	15	18	18	31	34	37	6.0	8.6	19.8	18.9
March ..	14	16	12	22	22	19	6.1	6.9	11.3	11.5
April ..	10	14	6	30	35	22	5.7	6.5	15.8	17.0
May ..	4	8	4	16	18	14	3.4	4.8	11.3	12.7
June ..	—	4	1	—	13	5	—	3.3	—	13.5
July ..	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	2.1	—	4.8
August ..	2	4	—	7	14	—	1.9	3.1	5.6	8.9
September ..	9	7	—	31	15	—	3.7	3.2	9.3	7.9
October ..	10	11	—	41	36	—	5.0	5.5	16.7	14.2
November ..	14	16	7	38	45	27	6.8	6.4	22.9	17.2
December ..	22	26	15	67	54	41	7.0	10.0	14.6	26.5
Yearly Average ..	12	12	8				5.1	5.7		

Stations: A—Portway Schools, Kingswinford.

B—Civic Buildings, Brierley Hill.

C—Ridge Road, Kingswinford.

TABLE II

LEAD PEROXIDE SO₂ RECORDERSResults as Mg. of SO₃/Day collected by 100 sq. cm.

1960	Station Number					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
January	2.48	1.78	2.24	2.09	2.13	1.40
February (No Recording received)						
March	30.5	1.78	2.66	2.06	1.88	1.47
April	2.12	1.29	1.39	1.13	1.37	0.88
May	2.16	1.05	1.24	0.90	2.16	1.22
June	1.64	0.94	0.85	0.70	1.43	—
July	1.47	0.86	0.54	0.46	0.56	0.70
August	1.31	0.63	0.46	0.86	1.10	0.49
September	1.90	0.87	1.09	0.86	2.07	1.93
October	—	1.40	1.70	1.50	2.45	2.39
November	—	1.56	1.65	0.97	1.94	0.97
December	—	2.07	2.92	1.58	2.88	1.75
Yearly Average:						
1960	2.01	1.29	1.52	1.19	1.81	1.32
1959	2.08	1.14	1.52	1.27	1.81	1.13

Water Supplies

Samples of the water supply from the public mains were submitted for analysis as follows:

	Chemical	Bacteriological
The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company	4	4
Stourbridge & District Water Board ..	4	4
Wordsley Hospital	4	8

Infectious Disease Prevention

164 visits were made to cases of Infectious Disease, 7 houses were disinfected.

1 house was sprayed for the elimination of bugs, 7 for fleas and 68 for cockroaches, ants, earwigs, etc.

Moveable Dwellings

Licences operative during the year were as follows:

	<i>Number of</i>	
	<i>Licences</i>	<i>Caravans</i>
Kingfisher Camping Site, Wallheath	1	150
112, Mount Pleasant, Kingswinford	1	1
Woods Lane, Quarry Bank	1	12
"May View," Thorns Road, Quarry Bank	2	2
"The Woodlands," Cot Lane, Wordsley	1	1
8, Turk Street, Brierley Hill	1	1
81, Level Street, Brierley Hill	1	1
Rear 45, Dunns Bank, Quarry Bank	1	1
140, Level Street, Brierley Hill	1	1
Watery Lane, Wordsley	1	1

HOUSING

The five-year programme was completed so far as the making of Orders was concerned but a large number of the tenants of these unfit houses will have to wait a considerable time for new houses. There will, therefore, be a temporary gap before recommencing clearance of the unfit houses now being listed for a second programme.

Table III sets out the numbers of houses dealt with each year in Clearance Areas and individually. It is pleasing to see new houses being built on the sites of cleared unfit houses. This, I suppose, is one form of "urban renewal" the term now used by the "planners."

Table IV summarises the progress since slum clearance began in Brierley Hill.

DETAILS OF THE YEAR'S WORK

Housing Act, 1957

Section 17 (Demolition Orders)

42 houses were reported as being unfit and 35 Demolition Orders were made on the following:—

BRIERLEY HILL

- 18, 20, Derry Street, Brierley Hill.
- 1, 3, 5, Pearson Street, Brierley Hill.
- 128, Orchard Street, Brierley Hill.

WALLHEATH

The Bungalow, Cross Street, Wallheath.
66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, Maidensbridge Road, Wallheath.

PENSNETT

26, 27, 28, 29, Dreadnought Road, Pensnett.
10, 11, Broad Street, Pensnett.

QUARRY BANK

1, 2, 3, Rose Hill, Quarry Bank.
4, 4A, Maughan Street, Quarry Bank.
23, Maughan Street, Quarry Bank.
54, Birch Coppice, Quarry Bank.
33, 34, Maughan Street, Quarry Bank.

WORDSLEY

96, 100, 102, Barnett Lane, Wordsley.

KINGSWINFORD

2, The Oak, Kingswinford.
5, Earl Street, Kingswinford.

Closing Orders made in lieu of Demolition Orders:

94, Mount Pleasant, Kingswinford.
22, Delph Road, Brierley Hill.

Closing Order on part of a Building:

Caretaker's House, Sunday School, Victoria Road, Quarry Bank.

Undertaking to Demolish:

67, 68, High Street, Brockmoor.
71, 73, John Street, Brierley Hill.

Section 42 (Clearance Areas)

145 houses were included in 10 areas to be dealt with under Clearance Area procedure.

AREA No.

64	1—15	..	..	..	..	Chapel Street, Wallheath.
65	6—11	..	..	..	..	Enville Road, Wallheath.
66	13—14	..	..	..	..	Watery Lane, Wordsley.
67	15—17	..	..	..	..	Watery Lane, Wordsley.
68	19—20	..	..	..	..	Watery Lane, Wordsley.
69	3—15 (Odds)	..	..	..	..	Parkes Street, Brierley Hill.
69	20—110 (Evens)	..	..	..	..	Fenton Street, Brierley Hill.
70	22—56 (Evens)	..	..	..	..	Albion Street, Brierley Hill.
71	1—2..	..	..	..	..	Bells Lane, Wordsley.

Areas Represented to be declared early in 1961

72	3—9 (Odds)	..	..	..	Silver Street, Brierley Hill.
	22—34 (Evens)	..	..	..	Brettell Lane Brierley Hill.
	16—60 64—66 (Evens)	..	..	..	Bull Street, Brierley Hill.
73	68—82 (Evens)	..	..	..	Bull Street, Brierley Hill.

TABLE III
HOUSING ACTS
SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN 1930—1960

Year	Sections 16 & 17		Sec's 17 & 18		Clearance Areas No. of Houses	Informal Action No. of Houses	TOTAL	Houses Closed	Houses Demolished	Persons Displaced
	Demolition Orders	Under- takings	Closing Orders							
1930—1939 ..	1,157	132	138		620	45	2,092	134	1,598	7,654
1940—1947 ..	8	7	1		—	2	18	8	88	133
1948—1954 ..	225	17	11		33	15	301	23	334	1,366
1955 ..	64	3	10		159	15	251	12	84	179
1956 ..	49	1	5		—	1	56	8	21	128
1957 ..	20	—	3		—	5	28	6	31	435
1958 ..	213	1	15		323	—	552	6	119	455
1959 ..	125	1	13		61	35	235	15	164	690
1960 ..	35	4	3		145	18	205	4	232	401
	1,896	166	199		1,341	136	3,738	216	2,671	11,441

TABLE IV
SUMMARY OF HOUSES
COMPRISING FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMME

<i>Programme Year</i>	<i>Clearance Areas</i>	<i>Individuals</i>	<i>Total</i>
First Year	159	97	256
Second Year	—	28	28
Third Year	323	229	552
Fourth Year	61	174	235
Fifth Year	145	60	205
Total ..	688	588	1,276

Number in Programme 1,276 Dealt with, as against Original Proposals 1,072.

Overcrowding

At the end of 1960 there were 18 known cases of statutory overcrowding, as set out in the following table:

				<i>Council Houses</i>	<i>Private Houses</i>	<i>Total</i>
At 31st December, 1959	....	....	..	11	9	20
New cases	....	....	....	—	—	—
				11	9	20
Cases abated	....	....	....	—	2	2
				—	—	—
Total cases at 31st December, 1960			..	11	7	18
				—	—	—

RENT ACT, 1957

FIRST SCHEDULE

Year ended 31st December, 1960

PART I—APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

(1) Number of applications for certificates	7
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates:	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	5
(b) in respect of all defects	2
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under Paragraph V of the First Schedule	Nil
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to Paragraph V of the First Schedule	Nil
(6) Number of certificates issued	7

PART II—APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	Nil
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	Nil
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	Nil
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	Nil

Housing Act, 1949 and House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

The repair and improvement of older houses encouraged by grants for bathrooms, wash basins, hot water systems, internal water closets and food-stores and loans for the owner's share of the cost of improvements or for repairs are the declared intentions of the above Acts. This has frequently been stressed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The Council has also published its willingness to help. The response is very poor, 156 houses improved out of over 3,000 worthy of improvement. Money is being given away, why are there so few takers? Must these gifts be forced on people? Surely we cannot sit back indefinitely and watch good houses become the slums of tomorrow.

1960—IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

	<i>Applications</i>	<i>Grants Paid</i>
Housing Act, 1949		
Improvement Grants	20	£4,585 1 0
House Purchase & Housing Act, 1959		
Standard Improvement Grants ..	19	£1,974 5 6
Total ..	39	£6,559 6 6

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Composition and Labelling of Food and Drugs

184 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst, all were genuine except 13 which were reported as follows:

	<i>Action taken</i>
Sample No. 2391—Chum Salmon—Informal. Contains only 87.6% of fish, should contain at least 95.0% of fish.	A Repeat sample proved satisfactory.
Sample No. 2392—Pork Sausage—Formal. 24.3% deficient of meat, containing 49.2% instead of 65% of meat.	Warning issued.

Action taken

Sample No. 2393—Pork Sausage—Formal. Contains undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative, equal to 256 p.p.m. by weight.

Sample No. 2439—Preserved dressed crab—Informal. Contains about 90.0% of crab meat instead of the 95. % claimed.

Sample No. 2443—Milk—Informal. Complaint of abnormal smell which was confirmed on examination.

Sample No. 2446—Preserved dressed crab—Formal. Contains less than the 95.0% of crab meat claimed to be present.

Sample No. 2463—Buttermint Chocs.—Informal. Contains less than 2.0% of fat but should contain at least 4.0% of butter fat. (Sample really too small).

Sample No. 2464—Jelly (Invalid)—Informal. Sample had liquified—was contaminated with iron from the rusting lid of its container.

Sample No. 2476—Buttermint Chocs.—Formal. Contains only 1.9% of fat, none of which is butter-fat, but should contain 4.0% butter-fat.

Sample No. 2491—Dressed crab—Informal. Contains not more than 92. % of crab meat instead of the 95.0% claimed.

Sample No. 2495—Milk—Informal. Complaint of foreign matter—contained a few dark coloured particles. These had no recognisable structure and were probably charred dried milk solids.

Sample No. 2501—Corned Beef Loaf—Informal. Weighed only 6½ ozs. instead of the 7 ozs. stated.

Sample No. 2506—Cumberland Beef Sausage—Informal. The ingredient, cereal, should be second and not fifth in the list of ingredients.

Warning issued.

Further sample No. 2446 taken.

The complaint was taken up with the Processing Dairy who undertook to examine all in-coming milk.

Matter being taken up with the importers.

Formal Samples have been taken.

Remaining stocks have been withdrawn from sale.

Legal proceedings have been authorised.

The Importers have been notified.

Complaint discussed with suppliers.

Referred to the Weights and Measures Inspector.

The Manufacturer has agreed to amend his label.

The full list of articles analysed is:

Almonds (Ground).
Apricots (Dried).
Apple Dumplings.
Beef, Corned.
Barley Water.
Blackcurrant Juice.
Buttered Crisps.

Buttered Macaroons
Buttermint Chocs.
Butter, Dairy.
Butter, Peanut.
Cake Flour.
Chicken Chopped in Jelly.
Chocolate, Butter.

Coconut Cream Cake.
Christmas Pudding.
Coffee and Chicory Essence.
Crab Meat.
Coconut Split.
Chutney Sauce.
Cornflour.

Crab, Dressed.	Lobster.	Quick Flan.
Cream (Sterilised).	Lard.	Raisins (Seeded).
Cream Baskets.	Lemon Curd.	Rum and Buttered
Curried Chicken.	Lemon Glucose Drink.	flavoured Toffees.
Currie Powder.	Luncheon Meat (Pork).	Raising Powder.
Cough Pastilles.	Lemonade Crystals.	Rice.
Custard Powder.	Morfat Whipping.	Salad Cream.
Candied Peel.	Margarine.	Sausages.
Doughnuts, Cream.	Margarine with 10 % Butter.	Salmon Spread.
Drinks, Alocoholic:	Marzipan.	Saccharin Tablets.
Gin.	Milk (Condensed).	Sugar (Brown).
Rum.	Milk (Unsweetened).	Soup.
Whisky.	Milk (Channel Island).	Salmon.
Dairy Buttered Mints.	Milk (Pasteurised).	Stuffed Pork Roll.
Essence of Rennet.	Milk (T.T. Pasteurised).	Steak and Kidney Pie.
Flour.	Milk (Tuberculin Tested).	Suet (Beef).
Fruit Sauce.	Milk (Sterilised).	Table Jelly.
Glace Cherries.	Mince meat.	Tomato Juice.
Gelatine.	Mixed Peel.	Tuna.
Horseradish Sauce.	Orange Juice.	Tapioca (Pearl).
Honey and Butter	Orange Crush.	Tomato Piquant.
flavoured Sweets.	Orange Drink.	Turkey, Chopped.
Influenza Mixture.	Orange Marmalade.	Vitalized Tonic.
Ice Cream.	Potato Crisps.	Vinegar (Malt).
Jam Strawberry.	Pork (Chopped).	Vitamin 'K'
Jelly Invalid.	Pudding.	Yorkshire Relish.

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

The Slaughterhouses Report was submitted to and approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The appointed day for full compliance with the Regulations concerning hygiene and prevention of cruelty to animals is 1st January, 1962. In compiling the report much information was obtained about the sources and quality of meat dealt with in the district and the following extracts are of interest:

Classification of Slaughterhouses

(1) Premises which already comply with all the requirements of the construction regulations	1
(2) Premises in use which the Council expect to comply by the recommended date	7
(3) Premises in use which the Council expect not to comply by the recommended date	1
(4) Premises not in use but for which a licence was in force at some time during the 12-months preceding the submission of the Report	2
(5) Outstanding applications for new slaughterhouse licences ..	Nil

The Council do not propose to provide a public slaughterhouse.

Review of Facilities

The slaughtering requirements of the district are at present met by—

- the nine private slaughterhouses in the area; and
- Facilities for contract slaughtering or for buying meat “off the hook” in private or public slaughterhouses situated in neighbouring areas.

Excluding animals slaughtered at the large bacon factory (where the products of the slaughterhouses are mainly exported from Brierley Hill) the proportions of meat from sources (a) and (b) are about equal. That is to say, about half the fresh meat sold in the urban district is from animals slaughtered within the district boundary and the other half is from animals slaughtered outside the district boundary. Of the meat brought in from outside the area—

- 21% comes from the City of Birmingham (Birmingham Public Abattoir).
- 20% comes from the County Borough of Wolverhampton (Wolverhampton Public Abattoir).
- 15% comes from the Urban District of Coseley (one private slaughterhouse).
- 13% comes from the Borough of Stourbridge (two private slaughterhouses).
- 11% comes from the Rural District of Seisdon (one private slaughterhouse).
- 7% comes from the Borough of Bilston (one private slaughterhouse).
- 4% comes from the Urban District of Sedgley (one private slaughterhouse).
- 3% comes from the County Borough of Dudley (one private slaughterhouse).

and the remaining 3% from miscellaneous sources.

The decision not to provide a public slaughterhouse was inevitable since the availability of outside sources of meat would make it difficult to forecast the extent to which public facilities would be used. Centralisation of slaughtering would, of course, have enabled more economic use of meat inspectors time by eliminating the number of separate calls to be made at the existing slaughterhouses.

I look forward to a general raising of the standard of hygiene in the dressing of carcases and the attention of inspectors will be directed to this work. In my view there is no reason why slaughterhouse hygiene should not reach the standards practised in dairy and ice cream premises.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

Number of Licensed Slaughtermen	50
---------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----

Meat Inspection

The carcases of all animals slaughtered at the eight slaughterhouses operated by local butchers were inspected by the Public Health Inspectors.

Looking back over the records it is interesting to see the effect of the T.T. attested herd scheme. This has caused a substantial drop in the incidence of tuberculosis. In 1939 this was 8.1% for cattle other than cows compared with 0.48% in 1960 and 26.5% for cows compared with 0%. Incidentally, the drop in the number of cows killed from 569 to 35 is an indication of the better quality of meat now being sold. Tough beef joints must now be a rarity in Brierley Hill.

TABLE V

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed	1875	35	48	12,180	12,007
Number Inspected	1875	35	48	12,180	12,007
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	2	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	348	4	—	220	991
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ..	18.56	11.43	—	1.82	8.30
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	9	—	—	—	485
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	0.48	—	—	—	4.05
Cysticerci					
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	24	1	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	24	1	—	—	—
Generalised and Totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Total weight of meat condemned 6-tons. 5-cwts.

Other Foods condemned

Apricots (Tins)	8
Beans (Tins)	6
Beef (lbs.)	34
Beef, Corned (Tins)	14
Chicken (Tins)	1
Cream (Tins)	4
Cured Cod Fillets (Stone)	1
Fish (various) (Tins)	29
Fruit Salad (Tins)	1
Grapefruit (Tins)	1
Ham (Tins)	51
Ham (lbs.)	16
Meat (various) (Tins)	50
Milk (Tins)	25

Mixed Fruit (Packets)	24
Oranges (Tins)	3
Peas (Tins)	8
Peaches (Tins)	10
Pears (Tins)	10
Pineapple (Tins)	8
Plums (Tins)	1
Puddings (Tins)	2
Raspberries (Tins)	1
Soups (Tins)	6
Strawberries (Tins)	1
Tomatoes (Tins)	102

Food Hygiene

Routine visits continued to be made to all types of food premises both to secure compliance with structural requirements of the Regulations and to observe and advise on hygienic methods of handling food. With frequent changes of personnel in food establishments the need for attention to this work will continue indefinitely.

There are 633 premises where food is stored and sold:

- 421 shops
- 9 cafes
- 42 canteens
- 161 licensed premises

Ice Cream

57 Samples were forwarded for the Methylene Blue Test, the results were as follows:

	<i>Type of Mix</i>	<i>No. of Samples Submitted</i>	<i>GRADES</i>			
			1	2	3	4
Produced within the Urban District	Heat Treated	13	11	1	1	—
	Complete Cold	11	10	1	—	—
Produced outside	Heat Treated	33	32	1	—	—
TOTAL		57	53	3	1	—

Synthetic Cream

The 8 samples of Synthetic Cream taken proved satisfactory.

Section 16

This Section requires all ice-cream premises and all premises where the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food is carried on to be registered. The Council have power to cancel or refuse registration of unsuitable premises.

There are 254 premises on the register:

Ice-cream factories.	..	..	..	..	..	5
Ice-cream shops.	..	..	..	..	..	206
Sausage, etc., factories.	..	..	..	..	..	19
Fish friers.	..	..	..	..	..	24

MILK

There are 2 retail registered dairies and 3 retail milk purveyors within, and 7 dairymen with premises outside the District retailing milk in this area.

One dairy is equipped and licensed for the processing of milk for sale as sterilised bottled milk.

As the Urban District is a Specified Area all milk sold is either tuberculin tested, pasteurised, or sterilised.

Licences were issued as follows:

MILK (Special Designation) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

Tuberculin Tested—

Supplementary Licences	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Dealer's Licences	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

MILK (Special Designation) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949-1953

Pasteurised—

Supplementary Licences	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Dealer's Licences	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Sterilised—

Supplementary Licences	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Dealer's Licences	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Retailing Shopkeepers	..	..	..	..	..	..	182
Dealer's (Steriliser's) Licence	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Samples are taken regularly to see that the milk conforms to the tests specified in the Regulations. If any milk fails to pass the test the matter is investigated and corrected.

Milk produced at farms in the area is sampled for biological examination for the presence of tuberculosis infection.

Table VI gives details of all milk samples taken.

TABLE VI
MILK SAMPLING—RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, 1960

Designation under which sold	Total No. of Samples		Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test		Tuberculosis Test	
	Bact.	Biol.	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Neg.	Pos.
T.T. Past ..	46	—	45	1	45	1	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised ..	84	—	81	—	84	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised ..	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—
T.T. (Raw) ..	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Ungraded ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
TOTAL ..	162	6	127	1	129	1	30	—	5	1

3 samples of Pasteurised Milk submitted for Methylene Blue Test were void because of high atmospheric temperature on the day of sampling.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

This Act is now in force and a few complaints were dealt with by the Public Health Inspectors. Generally speaking it has been found that factory owners are most sympathetic to complaints and endeavour to reduce the nuisances as far as practicable.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number in Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>	
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
Factories—			
With Mechanical Power	297	59	Nil
Without Mechanical Power	19	10	Nil
Total	316	69	Nil

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of Defects</i>				<i>Number of offences in respect of which Prosecu- tions were Instituted</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>Referred by H.M. Inspector</i>	
Want of cleanliness	7	11	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ..	2	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
Insufficient	1	1	—	1	—
Unsuitable or defective ..	6	3	—	—	—
Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences re- lating to Outwork) ..	4	—	—	—	—
Total	20	15	—	1	—

5 Outworkers lists were received notifying 6 Outworkers.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rats and Mice destruction is carried out free of charge to house-holders, business premises attract a charge on a cost plus basis. In all 238 dwelling houses plus 87 business premises were treated for minor infestations.

Full details of the work are reproduced from the annual return to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY			
	Non-Agricultural			
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	All Other (including Business Premises)	Total
Number of properties in Local Authority's District	9	17,308	2,235	19,552
Number of properties inspected as a result of:				
Notification	—	293	—	293
Survey	4	7	113	124
Otherwise	—	553	550	1,103
Total inspections carried out including re-inspection	82	1138	761	1,981
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:				
Rats—Minor	4	199	80	283
Mice—Minor	—	39	7	46
Number of infested properties treated by the L.A.	4	238	87	329
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	16	268	193	477

Assistance was given to Amblecote U.D.C. when requested.

SHOPS ACT

Details of the shop premises on the register are as follows:

Food Shops	421
Cafes	9
Other Shops	249
Licensed Premises	161

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Number of licensed premises	2
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RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Premises registered under this Act. .. .	2
--	---

Two samples of filling materials were taken and the reports on them were satisfactory.

PETROLEUM ACTS, 1928—1936

Premises licensed	103
Total storage (gallons)	139,693
Fees	£73 5s. 0d.

Four new petroleum tanks with a gallonage of 20,000 were satisfactorily installed and fees received amounted to £5 15s. 0d.

Nearly all tanks over 20 years old have now been tested satisfactorily.

Petroilers

Premises Licensed	9
Total Storage (Gallons)	125
Fees	£2 5s. 0d.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, 1960

Housing Act	<i>Re- Inspections Inspections</i>	
Repairs in Default	—	6
Demolition (Sec. 16)	39	268
Clearance Areas	220	305
Other Visits	110	1
Improvement Grants	115	479
Rent Act, 1957	12	4
Houses Let in Lodgings	2	—

Public Health Act

Houses	550	1192
Council Houses	1	—
Overcrowding	7	—
Licensed Premises	19	23
Schools	3	1
Camping Sites, Licensed	17	—
Hairdressers	5	2
Other Shops	2	—

*Re-
Inspections Inspections*

Rivers Pollution	3	—
Public Conveniences	12	13
Drainage (Inspections)	90	38
Drainage Tests	6	5
Cesspools	14	3
Sewers and Street Gullies	2	—
Accumulations	4	—
Infectious Diseases	144	20
Disinfestation	2	1
Cleansing	16	—

Clean Air Act, 1956

Domestic Premises	1139	—
Industrial	72	1

Factories Act

Factories	69	32
Bake-houses	8	7
Outworkers	7	—

Food and Drugs Act

Market, Food Premises including Ice Cream Retailers and Food Hygiene Regs.	279	189
Food Preparing Premises	53	14
Fish Fryers	34	34
Ice-Cream Manufacturers	8	—
Milk and Dairies	1	—
Food Vehicles	13	—
Sampling	50	—

Bye-Laws

Tents, Vans and Sheds	54	11
Piggeries	6	23

Slaughterhouses	1478	—
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Shops Act	2	—
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Petroleum Act	22	103
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Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	42	—
---	----	---

Interviews with Owners, Builders, etc. on Property	371	—
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Sanitary Improvements carried out as a result of Inspections made and Notices served (Work actually carried out)

Dwelling Houses

Chimney Pots provided	3
Roofs repaired	76
External brickwork repaired	17
Rainwater pipes or gutters repaired or renewed	27
Damp proof courses provided	12
Plasterwork repaired or renewed	46
Firegrates repaired	4
Doors repaired or renewed	12
Windows repaired or renewed	40
Floors repaired or renewed	9
Staircases repaired	7
Wash-houses repaired	18
Sinks renewed or repaired (brickwork)	2
Wash boilers repaired or renewed	5
Water closets repaired	56
Obstructed drains cleared	4
Drains repaired or reconstructed	9
Miscellaneous	15

Food Premises

Rooms cleaned or repaired	27
Storage accommodation improved	4
Hot water provided	39
Wash-basins and sinks provided	73
Screens fitted	6
Outside display improved	6
Miscellaneous	25

Shops Act

Forms required to be exhibited	6
First Aid Kits provided	7

Factories

Sanitary accommodation cleansed	11
Additional sanitary accommodation provided	1
Sanitary accommodation repaired	3
New cesspools	1

Other Nuisances

Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed	1
--	---

Licensed Premises

Hot water, redecoration, sanitary accommodation, etc.	26
---	----

Petroleum

Extinguishers, etc., provided	10
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PUBLIC CLEANSING

This section of the Report relates to the year ended 31st March, 1961.

Staff

Student Public Cleansing Inspector ..	1
Foreman	1
Male Employees	47
Female Employees	6

These are employed as follows:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Refuse Collection	25	—
Refuse Disposal	1	—
Salvage	3	6
Street Cleansing	8	—
Gullies and Cesspools	2	—
Depot, Drains, Public Conveniences Rodent Control	3	—

Vehicle Repair Section:

Mechanics	3
Apprentice Mechanic	1
Greaser	1

The number of working days lost by all employees, through sickness or injuries was 808.

The vehicles available in the Department are listed below:

Registration

<i>No.</i>	<i>Vehicle</i>	<i>Year</i>
SRE 742	S & D Freighter (side loader)	1949
2227 E	Morris Refuse Collector (side loader)	1952
YRF 485	S & D Fore and Aft Tipper	1953
258 ARF	S & D Fore and Aft Tipper	1953
407 ERF	S & D Fore and Aft Tipper	1955
*306 TRF	S & D Fore and Aft Tipper	1958
*9722 RE	S & D Gully Cesspool Emptier	1960
*401 KRE	Bedford-Lacre Mechanical Road Sweeper	1956
*19 TRE	Bedford-Lacre Mechanical Road Sweeper	1957
*1263 RF	Bedford-Lacre Mechanical Road Sweeper	1960
*9411 E	Austin (4 cu. yd. side loader) Street Cleansing	1959
34 LRF	Austin Pick-up	1956
TRE 891	Morris Van (waste paper collection)	1950
WRF 364	Morris Van (waste paper collection)	1952
318 JRF	Morris Van (waste paper collection)	1956
9701 RF	Austin A40 Van (Foreman)	1960
230 DRF	Austin A40 Van (Public Conveniences and Rodent Operative)	1954
*	Bray Loader (4-wheel drive) (Tip)	1958
83 RRE	Austin Omni Van	1957

* Denotes diesel engine

Refuse Collection

The weekly collection of house refuse was maintained throughout the year except that it was again necessary to suspend collection in order to give the men their two weeks holiday. Sickness absences again imposed a severe strain on the services in the January to March period. In such circumstances it is regrettably not always possible to maintain the standard of service desired. This is a difficulty shared with many other local authorities and concerns operating transport services.

The bin bonus scheme continued to operate satisfactory giving an output per man of 20—25% above pre bonus scheme working. The bonus payments give similar percentage increase in wages above the standard hourly rates.

Dustbins supplied free to householders are the subject for annual tenders and this year the Committee considered the purchase of rubber lids. The lowest tenderer, however, was unable to supply these lids and so the noise abatement movement lost their day. Perhaps next year tenders will be invited for bins and lids separately to overcome the difficulty so that the Council, as the Noise Abatement Act Enforcement Authority can set an example to others.

A further order was placed for a vehicle to empty large refuse containers. This will provide a spare for the first vehicle of the type which was delivered during the year. Large containers are tidier than large numbers of small bins and can be collected more cheaply and dustlessly by this vehicle. It can give improved and cheaper trade refuse collection for local traders.

At the close of the year, new charges for the collection of trade refuse were introduced and although they were double the old charges, they are on a no profit basis and I think are still a good proposition to the trader. The duty to impose charges for trade refuse is a statutory requirement of the Public Health Act. Clean waste paper and cardboard is still collected without charge by the vans in full time use and 659 tons were sold for £5,526, which more than covers the cost of the service.

All collectors receive a bonus related to tonnage collected.

Refuse Disposal

The Leys Tip continues to accommodate all house and trade refuse. Tipping is controlled in accordance with Ministry of Health standards, the 4-wheel drive Bray Loader with full width bucket doing the levelling and covering the refuse with ashes, etc. available on site.

The extraction of tins with the electro magnet fitted to the Bray Loader continued to operate satisfactorily.

All old dustbins, drums and tins extracted are baled by a vertical electric press, before sale to scrap merchants.

A new twin screw paper press was purchased and installed to cope with the increasing paper tonnage. The Depot is now well equipped to deal economically with any reasonable increase in output.

The baling is done by women on piece work rates and a small output bonus was given to the Charge Hand and his assistant in view of the increased tonnages being handled.

Street Cleansing

The mechanical sweepers continued to do the majority of road sweeping. New estate roads continue to be added to the work lists and necessitate increased output from the machines. Hand sweeping and weed removal which machines cannot do was given as much attention as labour availability will allow.

Weed killer spraying was continued and undoubtedly reduces the cost of the work.

It would appear that the current practice of laying tarmacadam footpaths leads to more weeds than did the previous precast concrete or stone paving slabs. More time was allocated for the use of the "Flying Squad" vehicle to keep litter under control and collect sweepings, etc. from outlying parts of the district.

The total tonnage of all refuse was:

House Refuse..	..	..	..	..	11,436
Trade ..	..	..	..	..	506
					<hr/>
					11,942
Road Sweepings	..	..	..	..	2,391
					<hr/>
					14,333 Tons
					<hr/>

Salvage Income	Tons	£
Paper	659	5,526
Baled Tins	173	1,368
Metals	12	70
Miscellaneous	4	18
	<hr/> 848	<hr/> £6,982

COST STATEMENT TO THE 31st MARCH, 1961
Collection and Disposal of House and Trade Refuse and Salvage

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Collection</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Total</i>
Revenue Account—			
Gross Expenditure—	£	£	£
Labour	18046	2204	20250
Transport	11755	1757	13512
Plant, equipment, land and buildings*	11380	2706	14086
Other items	—	—	—
Total	41181	6667	47848
Gross Income	585	7223	7808
Net Cost	40596	<i>Cr. 556</i>	40040
Unit Costs—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gross cost per ton—labour only ..	28 8	3 6	32 2
Gross cost per ton—transport only ..	18 8	2 9	21 5
Net cost per ton*	64 5	<i>Cr. 11</i>	63 6
	£	£	£
Net cost per 1,000 population* ..	744	<i>Cr. 10</i>	734
Net cost per 1,000 premises* ..	2224	<i>Cr. 30</i>	2194

* The cost of providing dustbins, *i.e.* £4,188 is included in Plant, etc., and represents 6s. 8d. per ton, £79 per 1,000 population and £221 per 1,000 premises of the Net Unit Costs.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Area	5,851 acres
Population at 30th June, 1960	54,560
Total refuse collected—actual	12,604 tons
Weight per 1,000 population per day	12.65 cwts.
Number of premises	18,250
Average haul	2.25 miles
Frequency of collection	weekly
Kerbside collection (percentage of total collection)	Nil
Total refuse disposed of	12,604 tons
Method of disposal—controlled tipping	100%
Rateable Value	£632,856
Product of 1d. rate	£2,558
Rate in £ (Collection and Disposal)	1s. 3d.

Details of the work of the vehicles is as follows:

	<i>Number of Loads</i>	<i>Weight Tons</i>	<i>Working Days</i>
No. 1 Bedford Lacre Sweeper ..	196	344	112
No. 2 Bedford Lacre Sweeper ..	533	1053	248
No. 3 Bedford Lacre Sweeper ..	378	923	257
	1107	2,320	617
Street sweepings moved by other vehicles	86	71	—
Total ..	1193	2,391	617

Gully Cleansing

All street gullies were cleansed at 2—3 monthly intervals and special attention was given to gullies in positions where flooding is likely to occur.

One 1,100 gallons Diesel-engined Gully Emptying Machine is used for the emptying of gullies and cesspools.

COST STATEMENT, 1960-1961

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Street Sweeping and Watering</i>	<i>Street Gully Cleansing</i>	<i>Total</i>
Revenue Account—			
Gross Expenditure—	£	£	£
Labour	3605	385	3990
Transport	6082	1094	7176
Plant, equipment, building, etc.	174	—	174
Other items	—	—	—
Total	9861	1479	11340
Unit Costs—	£	s. d.	s. d.
Net cost per street mile cleansed	122	—	—
Net cost per 1,000 gullies cleansed	£ —	£ 156	£ —
Net cost per 1,000 population	181	27	208

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Mileage of streets cleansed	81.03
Frequency of cleansing—	
At least once daily	4%
Three to five times weekly	0%
Twice weekly	12%
Once weekly	80%
Less than once weekly	4%
Number of street gullies cleansed	2,440
Number of gully cleansings	9,467
Weight of street and gully refuse	3,663 tons

Vehicle Repairs

All the Council's vehicle fleet are serviced and repaired by mechanics working under the supervision of the Cleansing and Transport Foreman. An additional mechanic was engaged to cope with the increased number of vehicles in the fleet and the larger volume of repairs required in view of the fact that many vehicles are now over five years old. Parks and farm mowing machines were also serviced. It is to the credit of the mechanics that very little interruption of work schedules of vehicles has been due to vehicle breakdown.

Vehicles are as follows:

Buildings, Housing and Maintenance Department

<i>Registration No.</i>	<i>Vehicle</i>	<i>Year</i>
EBF 570	Austin 152 Van	1960
FBF 188	Austin Platform Truck	1960
FBF 142	Austin Platform Truck	1960
FBF 143	Austin Platform Truck	1960
FBF 144	Austin Platform Truck	1960
WRF 116	Fordson Lorry	1952
YRF 288	Commer Lorry	1953
481 DRF	Austin A40 Van	1954

Highways Department

387 CRF	Austin 2-ton Lorry	1954
722 FRE	Austin 2-ton Lorry	1955
755 URE	Austin 2-ton Lorry	1958
826 KRF	Austin Van	1956
932 SRF	Austin Van	1957
1779 RE	Vibrator Roller	1959
	*Traxeavator	1960
*380 HRF	Green Road Roller	1955
*XRE 140	Bray Hydraloader	1952
WRE 752	S & D Gully Cesspool Emptier	1951
9997 RF	Austin 5-ton Lorry	1960

* Denotes Diesel Engines

Parks Department

MRF	452	John Deer Tractor	..	..	..	..	..	1947
ONP	298	Ferguson Tractor	..	..	..	..	..	1955
448	LRE	Austin Pick-up	..	..	..	..	..	1956
6211	E	Austin 2-ton Lorry	..	..	..	..	..	1958
1335	RE	Ferguson Tractor	..	..	..	..	..	1960

Farm

*411	ARF	Ford 5-ton Lorry	..	..	..	..	..	1953
*MWP	251	Ferguson Tractor	1954
*SRE	370	Ferguson Tractor	1957

Library

HBF	212	Austin 7 Minivan	1960
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Cars

MXO	586	Humber Pullman (Chairman)	1952
NFD	168	Ford Prefect (Farm Manager)	1952
39	NRE	Ford Popular (Housing Welfare)	..	..	..	..	1957

Plant

4 Concrete Mixers
1 Mortar Mixer
2 Compressors

21 Motor Mowers
1 Allan Motor Scythe
1 Lister Stationary Engine
1 Water Pump

* Denotes Diesel Engines

OTHER SERVICES**Cesspools**

78 cesspools necessitated 267 cleansings.
604 loads were removed at a cost of £797.

Pail Closets

There are 34 pail closets—these are emptied weekly.

Ashpits

Only 3 remain.

Public Conveniences

The following conveniences are cleansed daily.

Round Oak, Brierley Hill	..	..	..	Male.
Hill Street, Brierley Hill	..	..	..	Male and Female.
Church Street, Brierley Hill	..	..	..	Male and Female.
Cottage Street, Brierley Hill	..	..	..	Male and Female.
Mill Street, Brierley Hill	..	..	..	Male.
High Street, Quarry Bank	..	..	..	Male and Female.
High Street, Brockmoor	..	..	..	Male and Female.
The Coppice, High Street, Pensnett	..	..	..	Male and Female.
High Street, Pensnett	..	..	..	Male and Female.
High Street, Kingswinford	..	..	..	Male and Female.
Enville Road, Wallheath	..	..	..	Male and Female.
Lawnswood Road, Wordsley	..	..	..	Male and Female.
High Street, Wordsley	..	..	..	Male.

C. H. CRAWFORD,

*Chief Public Health Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.*

HERALD PRESS

PRIORY STREET

DUDLEY